Reported Methyl Bromide Consumption in Asia and the Pacific, 1991 - 1999 (MT) (non-QPS uses)

Country	Historical							Future Designated Allowable				
	Baseline	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2005	2015
Japan	6,107	6,107	5,971	5,261	5,530	5,187	5,247	3,053		1,832	0	0
China	1,837		620	1,200	2,260	3,267	2,664		1,837		1,469	0
Australia	704	704	496	631	327	570	507	352		211	0	0
Thailand	275	708	567	384	60	88	287		275		220	0
Indonesia	226	135	254	198	242	210	0		226		181	0
Vietnam	228	211	255	275	300	80	95		228		182	0
New Zealand	135	135	129	98	102	35	71	68		41	0	0
Korea	0	320	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
India	0	188	-4	-4	-5	-6	0		0		0	0
Malaysia	24	0	56	42	0	0	0		24		19	0
Singapore	51	0		0	0	153	0		51		41	0
Philippines	13	35	16	16	22	0	0		13		11	0
Pakistan	23	0	0	0	93	0	0		23		19	0
Sri Lanka	7	0	5	14	3	6	11		7		5	0
Myanmar	6		0	23	0	0	0		6		5	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1	1	0	0			1		0	0
Fiji	0	0		0	0	0	2		0		0	0
Total		$8,542	$8,365	$8,137	$8,934	$9,590	$8,883					0
Total Reported				4,177								

Sources: Oberthür 2000, 2001; Ozone Secretariat 2001; UNEP 1998, 2000.

- In the table, Total is the sum of the available country data; Total Reported is the consumption data for Asian and Pacific countries collectively as reported by Oberthür 2001.
- The Non-Article 5 (Developed) countries in Asia and the Pacific include Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, as designated by the Montreal Protocol.
- Soil applications of methyl bromide have been increasing since 1991.
- In China, methyl bromide is available in small cans. Its prevalence in stored grains has increased since the mid-1990s due to the development of insect resistance to phosphine (UNEP 1998).

Note: Blank spaces indicate no reported data, while a zero (0) indicates either no reported data or 0 MT of methyl bromide consumption.
Consumption numbers can be negative because exports are from a large carry-over stock from the previous year.
Shaded rows indicate Article 5 (Developing) countries.
Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.